

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Vol. IX, No. 22

ISSN 0364-1724

December 26, 1983

What They Are Saying:

"I have to be very cynical about these kinds of things. Whose ego are we taking care of?"

Former Alexandria, Va., Fire Chief Charles Rule, sizing up a proposed consolidation of public safety services in Arlington County. (Page 3:3)

Crime panel off to a shaky start

The President's Commission on Organized Crime, established by President Reagan July 28 to investigate the problem of organized crime and recommend ways to fight it, has weathered several storms in recent weeks, including the resignations of its executive director, Peter F. Vaira, and one commission member, San Diego County Sheriff John F. Duffy, and a fight for independence from the Justice Department.

The 19-member commission, which was given \$5.5 million and 2½ years to conduct its probe into organized crime, held its first public hearing in late November.

In the weeks just before the hearing, the commission's chairman, Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, struggled with Justice Department officials over how much independence the commission would have and fought unfavorable publicity surrounding the resignations of two key appointees.

Vaira, a former U.S. Attorney in Philadelphia, stepped down as executive director of the commission just two months after his appointment to return to private law practice, but several sources said he resigned because he and Kaufman disagreed about plans for the commission's work.

On December 13, Judge Kaufman announced the appointment of James D.
Continued on Page 12



FBI director William Webster confers with an aide, Oliver Revell, during testimony before the President's Commission on Organized Crime.
Paul Heselros/NYT Pictures

Ring in the new!

In the next issue of Law Enforcement News — the first issue of the new year — readers will be treated to a number of changes in the paper. What sort of changes, you ask?

How about, for openers, a page of some of the finest commentary available in any law enforcement publication anywhere? Provocative, hard-hitting, insightful looks into the major issues facing the field will be the hallmark of this new section, which we believe will signal a new era of professional debate in policing.

LEN's news coverage will also be expanded, including the addition of a page of regional news coverage in capsule form, and more in-depth articles on major developments.

How is all this feasible within the limits of a 16-page newspaper? It's not, so the first issue of 1984 will also see the expansion of LEN to 20 pages, in a sleek new format that's guaranteed to make you sit up and take notice. So keep your eye on the mailbox — the best in police journalism is about to get even better.



That old jewel-tide spirit

A security guard at Cartier's jewelers in Beverly Hills, Calif., keeps a close eye on the store's Christmas tree — and with good reason. The blue spruce was decorated with some \$4-million worth of diamond earrings, necklaces, rubies and pearls that were lying around the store.
Wide World Photos

Administration moves to upset Detroit PD affirmative action plan

The Reagan Administration, which went to court last year to oppose an affirmative action plan for the New Orleans Police Department, has again gone on the judicial offensive in its effort to strike down hiring plans based on quotas.

In late November, the Justice Department filed a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court asking that the affirmative action plan adopted by the Detroit Police Department 10 years ago be dismissed as unconstitutional. The brief says Detroit's "hard-core quota," which provides that blacks and whites be promoted in equal numbers, violates the 14th Amendment right to equal protection of the laws.

This month, a new philosophy for settling discrimination charges was tried out by the Nassau County, N.Y., Police Department. The philosophy is based on what the Justice Department hopes is a nondiscriminatory civil service examination, combined with an extensive recruiting effort.

The Reagan Administration hopes that the new test, if taken by sufficient numbers of minority candidates, will pro-

vide police departments with enough qualified minority officers to make quota systems unnecessary.

The combination of the two tactics, intervening in court suits and accepting experimental settlements of its own suits, represents a major shift in the Justice Department's handling of discrimination complaints against police agencies.

Over the past 10 years, the Justice Department has filed 133 hiring discrimination suits against public employers, 66 of them involving police departments. Under the Nixon, Ford and Carter Administrations, those suits were settled when police agencies agreed to divide their Civil Service lists into three categories — white men, women and minority men — and hire candidates from each list to meet established goals.

But the Reagan Administration opposes such plans, saying they discriminate against white men. In the Detroit case, the Justice Department argues that "the city has long used a merit selection system" in promoting police and that the affirmative action

Continued on Page 7

...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...NewsBriefs...

Study finds Bridgeport PD in need of major surgery

A consultant hired to study the problem of increasing crime in Bridgeport, Conn., has recommended a complete reorganization of the police department and severely criticized the department's management.

H. Jerome Miron of the Public Executive Institutes Inc., a Washington, D.C., firm, called the Bridgeport department "as problem-filled a department as...we've ever been called to."

Miron's 200-page report, based on a six-month study of the department, criticized Superintendent Joseph Walsh's handling of training, supervision, organization and planning.

Walsh, who has been on sick leave, responded by calling Miron a "wanderer" whose company goes "from jurisdiction to jurisdiction, draws a pay and gives nothing back to the people," according to the Associated Press.

Mayor Leonard Paoletta would not comment on Walsh's performance, other than to say that "his role, his future or his past is only one small part of the study."

The study, which cost \$101,000, was commissioned after Bridgeport's crime rate reportedly rose by 16.5 percent.

Chicago police commander to aid would-be dropouts

The Chicago Police Department has announced a new youth education project designed to discourage students from dropping out of high school.

Commander Elgia Cook, who developed the project, said, "It is unfortunate that many black youngsters do not have a strong, effective male role model to guide them through the difficulties of their teen years. We feel that police officers, working closely with high school officials and parents, can help provide the positive environment so essential in the development of a responsible adult."

He said the project's goals include increasing the self-esteem of potential drop-outs and broadening the students' contact with professional people.

The project will begin with five students from each of seven high schools.

Cincy snubs souvenir seekers, orders old revolvers destroyed

The City of Cincinnati has decided to destroy 842 police revolvers that have been retired from use, despite pleas from the police union that the guns be sold to officers who wanted them as a remembrance of their service.

The city last year adopted the .357 magnum as the standard service revolver, replacing the .38-caliber revolvers previously used by the department.

That move left the city with 889 service revolvers to dispose of. It advertised for buyers, but received only one bid, for 47 of the guns, from the City of Oxford, N.C.

Elmer Dunaway, president of the local lodge of the Fraternal Order of Police, suggested that the city make the rest of the guns available to the police officers who had carried them, citing the sentimental value of the weapons.

Dunaway said the plan would allow the city to make up some of the \$44,450 it had hoped to make from the sale of the guns.

But City Manager Sylvester Murray wanted the guns destroyed, saying he feared they would make their way to the streets after being sold by retired officers.

The city decided to melt down the guns, although no date had been set.

Psychologists on trail of test to predict student drug usage

Psychologists at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston say they have developed a test that may be able to predict which junior high school students will turn to drugs.

Dr. Gene Smith said the hospital conducted a 14-year study of children's attitudes toward authority and good behavior, and the link between those attitudes and later drug use.

The researchers found that the children tests showed were most rebellious were most likely to drink, smoke cigarettes and use marijuana in high school.

However, Smith warned that use of the test in schools is risky. He said it could lead to invasion of the children's privacy or create a "self-fulfilling prophecy," according to USA Today.

Other juvenile experts also were cautious about the research results, saying so many factors are involved in drug use by juveniles that predicting such use is difficult.

Insurance agents tell Houston drivers it pays to be courteous

The Independent Insurance Agents of Houston made it possible for Houston traffic officers to be the good guys for the holiday season.

The insurance agents' group donated 225 checks worth a total of \$2,250 for officers to distribute at random to courteous drivers.

The money allowed officers to stop any motorist they thought exhibited courteous driving habits in line with traffic laws on December 22 or 23 and present them with a \$10 check.

The checks were distributed equally throughout the department's six patrol divisions.

Merchants taking new tacks in battling holiday shoplifters

During the holiday season just ended, merchants in various parts of the country tried some novel approaches to combat the problem of shoplifting.

In Albuquerque, merchants at the Coronado Center hired four "shoplifters" from a local drug and alcohol rehabilitation center to teach them about shoplifting methods. The four began the lesson by lifting merchandise worth \$3,713.94 from under the store owners' noses.

When they began their seminar, with the help of Benny Salazar from the Albuquerque Police Department, they piled the stolen goods — including brown corduroy slacks, women's underwear, toys, a leather briefcase, a rack of clothes, a stroller and handcrafted statues — in front of the merchants and clerks.

The display got their attention while the experts described shoplifting devices

such as the "boosting box," a large box with a false front, and the false stomach, which is designed to make a woman shoplifter look pregnant while giving her a hiding place for the stolen goods.

Other retailers adopted a more subtle approach. A representative of Pro Active Systems Inc. of Oregon said at least 45 stores have purchased equipment that sends out subliminal audio messages on the stores' public address systems.

The system's promoters say it works on shoppers' unconscious minds, sending out messages to "be honest" that will mix in with other sounds in the store so that the conscious mind will not pick them up.

Experts have estimated that 10 to 12 million people would shoplift this holiday season, stealing at least \$11 billion in merchandise. That's an increase of 10 percent from last year.

Merchants' spending on security now totals \$10 billion, compared to \$406 million just two years ago.

Abstractly speaking, journal seeks manuscripts, lit reviews

Criminal Justice Abstracts is now accepting manuscripts and proposals for possible publication.

The 15-year-old quarterly journal is seeking literature reviews that cover a large number of sources on a topic of current interest to researchers or practitioners.

The journal was recently purchased by Willow Tree Press, Inc. from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency. Richard Allinson, a former editor of NCCD's Criminal Justice Newsletter, was named editor.

Anyone interested in submitting literature reviews should contact Allinson at Willow Tree Press Inc., P.O. Box 249, Monsey, NY, 10952, or call (914) 354-9139.

On the Record:

"When I see the Ten Most Wanted Lists, I always have this thought: If we'd made them feel wanted earlier, they wouldn't be wanted now."

— Eddie Cantor

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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

Law Enforcement News is published twice monthly (once monthly during July and August) by L.E.N. Inc. in cooperation with the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Subscription rates: \$18.00 per year (22 issues). Advertising rates available upon request. Telephone: (212) 489-3592, 3516.

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Local fears over Glynco training effort seen waning

About a year ago, the Federal Government entered the business of training state and local law enforcement personnel, offering a range of programs at its training facility in Glynco, Ga. That move touched off waves of worry among those in charge of other programs, who said the Federal initiative would duplicate their efforts.

But those worries have abated since the first classes began last February 1. Those in charge of private and university-based training programs now say the program at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco hasn't cut into their business after all.

A year ago, Norman Pomrenke, director of the Southern Police Institute in Louisville, Ky., said, "My fear is that it's a foot-in-the-door approach. . . . If they start duplicating other programs, then I think they'll do a real disservice to law enforcement."

But Pomrenke said he no longer worries about duplication. "I'm satisfied that what they're doing is another component of training," he said recently.

That change in attitude seems typical. Other directors of law enforcement train-

ing programs said the Glynco training has not damaged attendance at their programs, despite their initial concern.

One reason for the increased confidence apparently is the appointment of Charles Rinkevich as director of the Glynco program. Rinkevich, who has served as regional director of the Justice Department's Justice Management Division in Atlanta and as coordinator for the Vice President's Southern Florida Task Force, is viewed as sensitive to the problem of duplication.

"He's sensitive to the other institutes," Pomrenke said. "He is a career training director and he can be much more definite about [Glynco's] goals and directions."

Another reason for the increased confidence is the choice of programs offered at FLETC. During a pilot program offered last winter, the center offered programs in court security, advanced law enforcement photography, fraud and financial investigations, arson-for-profit investigations and undercover investigative techniques.

After the pilot program, the center

Continued on Page 7



The heart of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center complex.

Two hats are better than one:

Arlington eyes merger

A task force in Arlington County, Va., is working on a plan to consolidate the county's police, fire, emergency and inspection services, and county officials say they hope to merge at least some aspects of those services within the first six months of 1984.

County Manager Larry J. Brown set up the task force, which is expected to turn over its recommendations about the merger by the end of December. The proposal will then go to the county board in January and could be ready to put into practice early next year, according to deputy county manager Anton Gardner.

Gardner said the consolidation probably will begin with the integration of support services, such as personnel, administration and training. He said the consolidation will provide "some efficiency and enhancement in delivery of public services."

Gardner said the county is considering merging the police and fire functions so that police officers would be called on to fight fires as well, but he added that details are still undecided.

No jobs will be cut because of the consolidation, Gardner said, and no chief of the consolidated department has been

chosen.

Arlington Police Chief William K. Stover, whose force now consists of 351 officers, has said he will support a merger, but the Arlington Police Association has withheld its support until the proposal is completed.

On the other side of the fence, former Alexandria Fire Chief Charles H. Rule, who resigned in October, said: "Fire departments usually suffer in these consolidations because the police usually end up in charge. . . . I have to be very cynical about these kinds of things. Whose ego are we taking care of?"

County officials said the move grew out of concerns over emergency preparedness, as well as efficiency. Gardner said the crash of an Air Florida jet into the 14th Street bridge two years ago sparked that concern.

Arlington County will become the third consolidated public safety department in the area, according to Gardner. It was the proposed merger in Alexandria that prompted Fire Chief Rule to resign. The Fairfax public safety departments also have integrated some functions, Gardner said.



Crowd gives cop a swift pane

Fellow officers attend to Washington, D.C., police officer Sylvester Garvin after a crowd of more than 1,000 people waiting at a local record store to see comedian Eddie Murphy pushed Garvin through the store's front window. Garvin was treated at a hospital for numerous cuts and bruises and released.

Wide World Photos

Long Beach PD alters strip-search policy

Following a three-month-old dispute over the arrest and strip-search of a woman for not having a dog license, the Long Beach Police Department has changed its policy to require pat-down frisks for those arrested for minor misdemeanors.

The existing department policy came under fire after Cheryl Plunkett, 35, was

taken into custody and strip-searched on September 13 in connection with a two-year-old citation for a then-unlicensed dog.

The new policy also requires that those arrested for minor misdemeanors be segregated from those charged with more serious misdemeanors, such as drug or morals offenses, or those with felony arrest records.

Black cops settle two-year-old beef with Milwaukee PD over bias

Black officers in the Milwaukee Police Department, who filed suit two years ago charging the department with discrimination in its hiring and promotion policies, have reached an agreement with city officials to fully integrate the department.

Under the agreement that ended the suit, the city will revise its promotion and hiring procedures but will not institute a quota for the hiring of minority officers.

Details of the agreement were not released, pending signing of the settlement, but Alderman Gregory C. Gorak told the Associated Press that it included a \$500,000 payment to the League of Martin, an organization of black officers.

Last month, officers involved in the suit alleged that Police Chief Harold A. Breier and other officials were harassing them and other black officers in retaliation for filing the lawsuit.

They asked the court to prohibit Breier

from firing black officers without court approval and filed affidavits alleging harassment that ranged from investigations into their domestic problems to accusations of scratching squad cars.

The request for a ban on firings was prompted by the firing of four black officers and a black police aide. Earl Ridgway, who was fired during roll call on October 27, was one of those who claimed his firing was racially motivated. He was dismissed after a police trial board found him guilty of using excessive force in making an arrest, but claims that two white officers at the scene of the arrest refused to help him subdue a suspect.

It was not known at press time whether the settlement will affect those firings.

The lawsuit was filed in 1981, and was to have gone to trial December 5. Breier was not available for comment.

People & Places

NYPD to be led by Devine guidance

New York City Corrections Commissioner Benjamin Ward, who was recently appointed by Mayor Edward Koch to succeed Police Commissioner Robert J. McGuire when he steps down December 30, will no longer be New York City's next police commissioner.

In a surprise move, Koch announced on November 30 that First Deputy Commissioner William Devine will succeed McGuire — for a two-day term.



William Devine

Devine, at 57 a 30-year veteran of the department, had asked that he not be considered for the post of commissioner because he has been ill. Koch said he would have named Devine as commissioner if his health had permitted, and said the temporary appointment was "not a token of our gratitude; it's proof of our trust."

Devine's tenure will make him officially the 33rd commissioner of the New

York City Police Department, and his picture will hang at Police Headquarters. The appointment was announced to about 200 people at a surprise party for Devine at the mayor's home.

Devine said, "I'm so proud. I'll never be able to thank the mayor enough."

Ward, who will now become the city's 34th police commissioner, called Devine "the salt of the earth" and said he would have made the appointment if he could.

Taking it on the nose

Cub newspaper reporters are often taught that the unusual is what makes news. A headline that says "Dog bites man" won't grab readers' attention, they're told, but everyone will read a story that says, "Man bites dog."

Reporters in Lafayette, Ind., got the chance to write that rare man-bites-dog story last month, when patrol officer Brian Baker and his canine partner Canto got involved in a scuffle with a drunk.

Baker said he saw a man staggering down the street and offered to drive him home, but the man began to argue and a scuffle followed. The man rolled under a car, and Canto tried to help get him out.

The man bit Canto on the nose.

The dog was not seriously hurt, and the man was jailed on public intoxication and other charges.



Yes, we have no bananas

Galveston, Tex., police officer Rick Boyle helps U.S. Customs agents remove plastic bags containing 68 pounds of pure cocaine from the banana freighter Rio Sulaco last month. The \$200-million baul was discovered in the engine room of the Costa Rican ship by a U.S. Customs dog.

Wide World Photos

Lawson's civil suit hung out to dry by court

Last May, Edward C. Lawson's challenge of a California vagrancy law resulted in the law being declared unconstitutional by the U.S. Supreme Court. Now, Lawson says he will appeal the dismissal of a civil damage suit he had filed against officers who had arrested him under the vagrancy statute.

The California Superior Court rejected the \$150,000 suit against 12 police officers who arrested Lawson under the statute.

Lawson, a black man who wears his hair in the long curls known as

"dredlocks," was often stopped during late-night walks in predominantly white residential neighborhoods. He was arrested for vagrancy 15 times, but had no other criminal record.

In throwing out the vagrancy statute, the U.S. Supreme Court said the law was unconstitutionally vague. It required a person to "identify himself and to account for his presence" to a police officer.

A word to the wise

The assistant chief of the St. Louis Police Department, Col. William E. Brown, used to offer a standard response to anyone reporting a stolen car. "I tell them to walk around the block and make sure," Brown said.

On November 12, Brown found himself having to listen to his own advice. A car thief broke into Brown's unmarked 1982 Chevrolet Caprice and made off with it.

The thief noticed the police radio and telephone inside Brown's car and, realizing he had just stolen a police vehicle, abandoned it quickly.

By the time the car was found a few hours later, it was partly burned and stripped of the radio, telephone, tires and wheels.



Max-imum penalty

Max, a part-German shepherd from Norfolk, Va., finds solace in the arms of his owner, Norfolk police officer Thomas Atkinson, after winning a reprieve from a death sentence imposed earlier this year. A judge had ordered the dog destroyed as a public nuisance for barking too much.

Wide World Photos

The long fall

Police Chief Patrick Schiavone of Lawrence, Mass., has been demoted to sergeant, after a Superior Court ruled that he had been promoted improperly.

The court ordered Schiavone's demotion because of an earlier ruling by the state Supreme Court saying that his promotion from sergeant to captain by his brother, former Alderman Terrance Schiavone, violated state conflict-of-interest laws.

The Lawrence City Council named him chief, but the promotion had been a matter of dispute in the city for 3½ years.

Emergency strobes may provoke seizure disorders

In the past, I have commented in professional journals on the dangers of emergency lights. Since those articles have been published, I have been gathering data from many sources about their use or misuse.

One attitude that seems to prevail is

PUBLIC FORUM

Commentary

By STEPHEN S. SOLOMON, O.D.

that if a little bit of something is good, then more is better. So went the feelings with emergency lights. They seemed to work well, so why not make them brighter?

We are now reaching the upper limits of light intensity. Representatives of one manufacturer state that they know the brightness of their high intensity lights causes drivers to slow down. Actually, the light should help draw attention, not overwhelm or intimidate the observer.

When technology was more primitive, light intensity could be increased by relatively simple means. With current scientific capability, the skill to design and manufacture extreme high intensity exists, but often it can induce side effects that were not suspected.

Today, high intensity lights with short flash durations and rapid flash exposure are readily available and are in use on fire, police and other emergency vehicles. Have we reached a point in our technology where the safety of the person is endangered by the side effect of the instrument?

The controversy surrounding strobes and other lights capable of high intensity and short flash duration has been more apparent recently since scientific documentation has been challenging manufacturer claims. One of the biggest problems is light-induced seizure disorder. It is important to point out that the lights do not cause a person to have epilepsy or a seizure, but rather can trigger a reaction in a person who is already susceptible to the light.

It is common knowledge that strobe

lights are used in brain wave studies, and it is known that some people can react to the flashing lights on the street and yet not show any defect in the brain-wave laboratory.

One flash per second was thought to be safe, but even this is not the case. There are at least two reasons for danger. First, people were thought to be sensitive only to flash rates of about 6 to 12 cycles per second. Now, we are aware that even single, high energy flashes are enough to trigger a seizure. Second, if two or more lights are present on one emergency vehicle or on a cluster of vehicles at an emergency scene, then the mixed flash rates could easily be within the old assumed zone of 6 to 12 cycles per second.

At this point, it should also be pointed out that some light-sensitive patients, while not driven to a seizure by a series of flashes, may still be affected seriously.

Consider this case history. Patient "B" examined in my office is a single female, age 21. On several occasions she told me of becoming sick after approaching a high intensity flashing light. She developed headaches and nausea, lasting for about one-half hour after exposure. She said her driving was seriously impaired. A neurosurgeon, when hearing the history, immediately identified a subclinical epileptic response. Brain waves were normal during routine E.E.G. testing, including the strobe light test. Yet this patient consistently reacted to the light flashes while operating a motor vehicle. At a later date, she did develop a full seizure and was finally diagnosed and treated.

In one study, 10 observers were seated one at a time in a cockpit and exposed to a one flash per second strobe of high intensity and brief on-time. A foggy atmosphere was present, similar to what emergency vehicles would find in poor weather or while operating in a smoky environment. Seven said that exposure to the light was irritating and three said they could not have taken more than 10 minutes of exposure. In eight of the subjects, a brain wave test administered at the time of the experiment revealed a

peculiar brain wave pattern. (This brain wave pattern did not necessarily imply that a dangerous situation existed, but merely that the increased light was acting as a strong stimulus on the brain wave.)

The result was that the manufacturers of high intensity anticollision warning lights for airplanes were advised to post a warning in the cockpits of airplanes that these high-powered lights should be turned off when flying through or near clouds. By turning off the light, it protected the pilot, crew, and passengers from reactions to the high intensity light.

If used on the ground, the hazard is increased by reflections off the roadway, buildings and other surfaces. Additionally, there could be large gatherings of bystanders who could possibly be affected.

It is important to note that I am not saying an adverse reaction from an individual exposed to a high intensity light is guaranteed, but rather it is a possibility that should be considered. By stopping the exposure to this type of light source, you cut out the undesirable reactions of drivers, operators, crew, victims and bystanders. Conversely, as a susceptible person undergoes more anxiety, increased fatigue or continued exposure, the chances for an undesirable reaction are increased.

In the general population, what are the chances of triggering a seizure with this type of light? It is estimated that six percent of the population will have at least one seizure, and one percent has epilepsy, or recurrent seizures.

While we have been discussing seizures associated with disorders (epilepsy), strobe lights have been identified as capable of causing seizures in supposedly normal, healthy individuals. Consider this quote by Dr. Ernst Niedermeyer: "It must be kept in mind that intermittent strobe stimulation in the (brain wave) E.E.G. laboratory sometimes reveals photosensitivity (which would lead to convulsions unless the actuation is discontinued) in patients with no history of epileptic seizures."

Researchers basically agree that these light sources can cause a dangerous

situation for certain individuals. If a person has a seizure, he is not only dangerous to himself, but can cause injury to others. High intensity lights can dazzle an observer or distract him to the extent that the vehicle he is operating is no longer under safe control. The intensity is so bright that it supercedes any other warnings present. A man directing traffic in the road may not be seen because he can't compete with the attention demanded by a vehicle-mounted light. A bright light source is fine atop a television broadcast antenna or in a lighthouse at sea, but it does not achieve the desired effect at a fire or accident where many different activities are occurring and require accurate responses from oncoming traffic and spectators. The closer to the light, the greater the effect.

A high intensity light with a sharp and short flash and a fast repetition of the flash cycle is a definite hazard.

(Stephen S. Solomon, O.D., is an optometrist and volunteer with the fire department rescue squad in Owego, N.Y. This article is reprinted with author's permission from JEMS magazine, the Journal of Emergency Services.)

Constables disarmed by training policy

A new law that prohibits constables in Connecticut from carrying guns or making arrests unless they have completed 480 hours of law enforcement training is making it hard for many towns to find constables willing to work.

The constables, many of whom work part time and are the only local law enforcement officers in small towns across the state, say they consider the training requirement excessive, since they rarely use either their guns or arrest power.

Others say they are insulted by the law, arguing that they have been doing their jobs successfully for years.

"It's definitely a slap in the face," Fred Child, a constable in Woodstock, told the Hartford Courant. "Here, we're doing a good job and everybody's happy and then, all of a sudden, we're no longer qualified."

But supporters of the law, which went into effect July 1, say they are concerned about the potential for accidents or abuse if constables aren't trained. They say towns that hire untrained constables could be liable for damages in case of injury or mistaken arrest.

"The way I feel is that anybody who carries firearms in this state had better have training to use that weapon and anybody who has the power of arrest had better be trained to use those important powers," said State Senator Anthony V. Avallone.

For many small towns that cannot afford a full-time police force, the law has meant they can't find constables willing to work. Some have been forced to cancel school dances, hall games and local road patrols.

The law directs that constables hired before the law went into effect must complete training by 1989. Those hired after that date will have five years to complete the training.

The Connecticut Public Expenditures Council estimates that there are about 2,500 constables throughout the state.



Looking for clues

An Ohio state criminal investigator gathers evidence from behind the rear wheels of a bus that struck and killed a striking Greyhound worker December 5 near Zanesville, Ohio. The bus was being used to train workers to replace the striking drivers. No indictments were handed down in the case.

Wide World Photos

Sorting out the rights of drug addicts

Any discussion of the obligation, constitutional or otherwise, to provide drug addicts with adequate treatment is one that is plagued with difficulties. First of all, as will be seen, it is not at all clear that the Constitution requires agencies to provide adequate treatment programs. Fur-

THE CJ MONITOR
By SLOAN T. LETMAN,
DAN EDWARDS & CAROL ADAMS

ther, even though many states have statutorily mandated such programs, there is the question of how courts are supposed to enforce these rights, given the realities of acute shortages of funds and trained personnel.

The best place to start such a discussion is with the 1962 case *Robinson v. California*. This was the first case in which the Supreme Court recognized that addiction itself was not a crime. It viewed addiction as a disease and suggested that addicts ought to be the object of legitimate programs of treatment and rehabilitation.

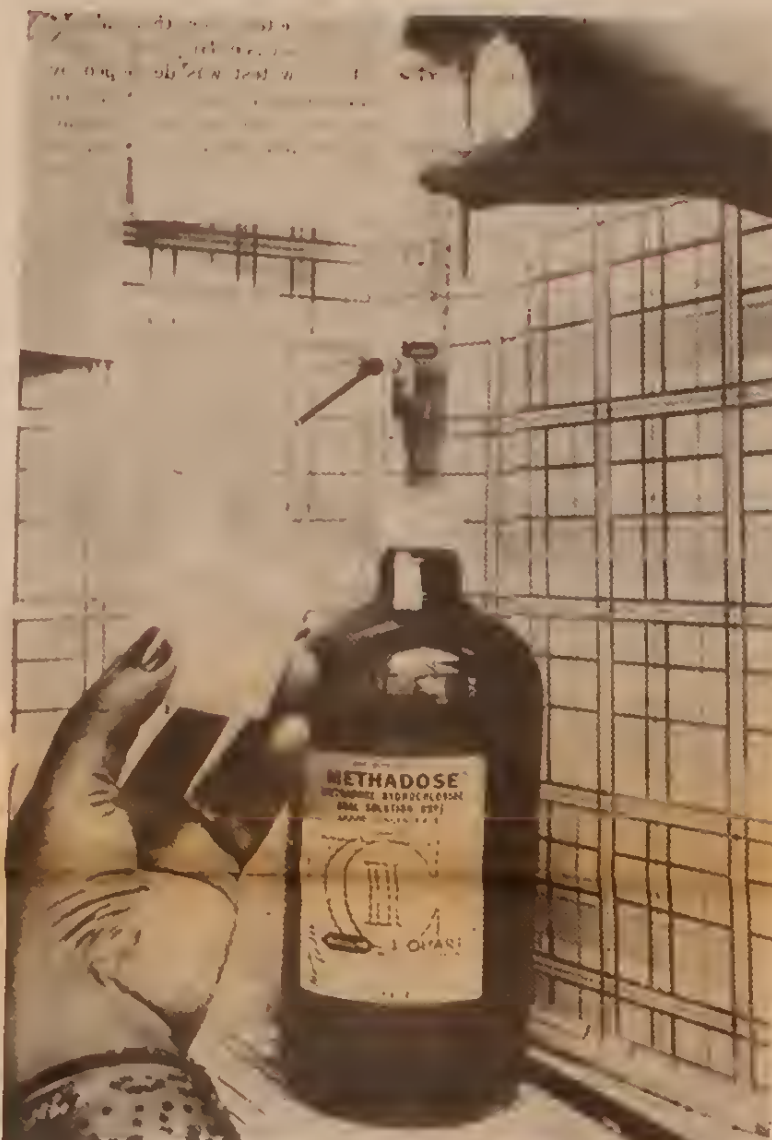
Robinson, the petitioner, was convicted under a California statute which made it a crime to be an addict. The Supreme Court declared that section of the law unconstitutional on the grounds that it violated the Eighth and Fourteenth Amendment, noting that it was cruel and unusual punishment to label any illness a crime. Robinson raised several questions concerning the right to treatment of drug addicts under the law. First, he asked, if it is cruel and unusual punishment to imprison an addict for being an addict is it constitutionally permissible to punish him for a drug-related crime?

In *Powell v. Texas* (1968), the Supreme Court upheld by a vote of 5-to-4 the conviction of a chronic alcoholic on a charge of intoxication in a public place. The rationale offered was that there is a distinction between the status of being an addict or an alcoholic and the crime of public drunkenness. However the dissenting justices held that if no criminal sanctions could be placed on Robinson, then none could be placed on Powell or any other individual who committed a status-related crime. The idea was that punishing an addict for using drugs convicts him of addiction under a different name. And, unless *Robinson* is to be abandoned, the use of narcotics by an addict must be beyond the reach of criminal law.

There are two important distinctions between the two cases, however, which Justice Marshall pointed out in writing the opinion of the Court. First, Powell was convicted of public drunkenness. This crime, according to Marshall, "may create substantial health and safety hazards, both for appellant and for members of the general public, and... offends the moral and esthetic sensibilities of a large segment of the community." The second distinction lies in the Court's fear that if it found Powell not guilty, it would be opening a Pandora's box of future problems. By finding Powell guilty, a distinction is made between purely status crimes and crimes that require some action. This distinction serves as a standard limiting the effects of the *Robinson* decision.

The legal arguments concerning drug addiction as a defense against criminal responsibility revolve around the constitutional issues of cruel and unusual punishment, and more closely around the common law ideas of *actus reus*, *mens rea*

From an unclear legal base, addicts move to organize for the right to treatment



A squeeze of the pump dispenses a measured dose of cherry-flavored methadone at a Baltimore clinic.

Wide World Photos

and duress. These ideas stem from the principle that a man should not be punished for an act he commits involuntarily. It is an established principle of law that for a man to be guilty of an act he must not only commit the act but must also have *mens rea*, or the intent to do it voluntarily. The trend toward accepting drug dependence or "pharmacological duress" brought on by addiction as a defense in light of the *mens rea* requirement is a new direction in criminal law. It stems from the growing realization that many offenders do not have the required *mens rea* and that it is inhumane to punish those who are sick.

Another factor is that of human will. Common law principles can be interpreted to hold that the capacity to control behavior is a prerequisite to criminal responsibility. To what extent does drug addiction impair the capacity to control human behavior? Does a heroin addict have complete control over his or her will to choose between good and evil? These issues are still undecided in the eyes of the law.

While there is no clear legal basis from which it can be said that narcotics addicts have an absolute right to treatment and rehabilitation, the state has a duty to identify persons involved in criminal ac-

tivity and impose sufficient restraint on them in an effort to prevent further criminal activity. In fact, it can be said that the inability of the law to successfully deter drug abuse stems from the fact that addiction is not a problem which can be approached along clear-cut lines.

Having arrived at the conclusion that drug treatment is a duty of the state, a whole new realm of responsibilities and rights is brought forth. If the state has the right to incarcerate a person who is sick, it also has the duty to attempt to cure him of his illness.

Drug abusers have rights both as citizens and as patients of the drug abuse treatment system. These rights apply to the care they receive in the clinics as well as the services they receive in the community. For example, they include rights to due process, to certain standards of care, and to access to services, benefits, housing and employment. Many of these services and benefits provided by the community are essential to the long-term rehabilitation of drug abusers.

In a time when civil rights movements for minorities, the elderly and the disabled have been successfully established, the rights of the drug addict are just being realized. One reason why the addicts'

rights movement has gotten a slow start may be due in part to the stigma of drug abuse. Individuals have little to gain by revealing their past histories through participation in civil rights activities.

The drug abuse stigma is also evident in society's view of addicts' rights, which is to say that drug abusers are unworthy of protection since the problem is viewed as self-inflicted and their actions are criminal in nature. Society in general is not receptive to the idea of protecting the rights of an individual inclined to criminality.

Some of the issues pertaining to drug rehabilitation are dealt with in two pieces of government regulation. The Federal Funding Criteria established minimum standards of care for Federally funded treatment programs, while the Standards for Drug Abuse Treatment and Rehabilitation Programs established the standards required to obtain accreditation from the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals (JCAH). Both require procedures for the protection of addicts' rights and establish an obligation on the part of the treatment program to secure access to community services on behalf of their patients.

Although at face value these regulations seem comprehensive, they do little for the actual rights of a patient in a treatment program. Both sets of standards address the issue of termination of treatment and discharge, yet there is no reference made to requiring programs to allow patients a voice in clinic policy-making or procedures, and no mention at all of a patient's rights. The regulations also provide for the confidentiality of clinic records and patients' identities, indicating the conditions under which certain information can be released and providing strict penalties for violations of the regulation. This also causes problems, for sometimes the fear of penalties for improperly releasing information evokes caution on the part of the program and crucial information is not released. This can result in the breakdown of relations between the program and community services.

There are, however, encouraging signs. The National Institute on Drug Abuse has recognized the problems involved with the interpretation of the regulations and offers technical assistance to the clinics. There is also new legislation on the horizon, and addicts' rights groups are beginning to form.

One such group is Treatment, Referral, Information and Placement Services (TRIPS), which was established in 1975 by the Special Action Officers for Drug Abuse Prevention. The purpose of this group is to identify programs across the nation which would be willing to provide methadone to methadone maintenance clients on travel in different cities. The group makes arrangements for the correct methadone dosage to be made available to the patient on a regular basis for the duration of a visit. TRIPS also issues a newsletter, TRIPS Travels, with information on issues of importance to methadone patients, such as the status of

Continued on Page 12

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Reaganites take another shot at hiring quotas

Continued from Page 1

plan introduced by Mayor Coleman Young shortly after he took office is discriminatory.

The Justice Department's brief was entered in a suit brought by the Detroit Police Lieutenants and Sergeants Association challenging the quota. The Supreme Court is expected to decide ear-

Local trainers rethink criticism of Glynco effort

Continued from Page 3

eliminated a course in officer safety and survival, according to acting assistant director Ray Rice, because it was available elsewhere.

Rice said new programs will be added, including cargo-theft investigation, child abuse and exploitation, investigative techniques and children and youth services training.

Other courses being considered are rural arson investigation and archaeological resources protection, the guarding of natural artifacts.

Rice said the programs were chosen in keeping with the center's original goal of providing specialized training that was not available through other agencies.

"I don't think we have the conflict that seemed to be building [last year]," he said. "We're not here to compete. We're here to give quality programs that are necessary."

Rice said 718 students have passed through the center since it opened and that there is a waiting list for all programs.

Other training directors said that's fine with them.

Victor Strecher, director of the Texas Criminal Justice Center at Sam Houston State University, said last year he had "a high level of uncertainty" about the program at Glynco. This year he said, "In no way has that affected our program. . . . It hasn't been intrusive in any way. I haven't sensed any decrease in inquiries or attendance."

Richard W. Kobetz, head of Richard W. Kobetz and Associates in Winchester, Va., said programs offered at Glynco are "always going to have some effect or impact" but that the extent depends on "what courses they are offering and what the purpose is."

He said he is not threatened by the competition from FLETC, but added, "I am a great believer in what the President said, that in most instances the private sector can do it better."

President Reagan authorized the state and local law enforcement training program in an anti-crime speech delivered on October 14, 1982. He said it grew out of two recommendations made by the Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crime. Those recommendations urged the expansion of support programs and specialized training for local law enforcement agencies.

Fit as fiddles

The West Virginia State Police began a physical fitness evaluation for its troopers on December 9 at Marshall University. A judge had ruled that State Police employees must be allowed to work up to age 70 unless they proved unable to meet fitness standards.

ly next year whether it will accept the case, and it can reject the Justice Department's brief.

Young, who took office amid allegations that Detroit police mistreated black citizens, said the Reagan Administration's intervention in the case "represents a rejection of any responsibility on the part of the Federal Government for protecting the rights and well-being of its people."

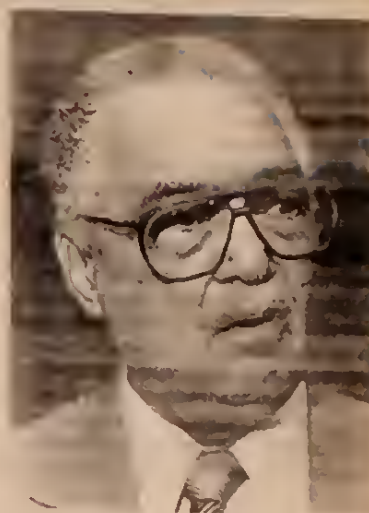
Since Young's affirmative action plan began, the percentage of blacks in the police department has risen from 18 to 32 percent. The percentage of lieutenants rose from 4 to 30 percent. The city's population is 63 percent black, as are Young and Police Chief William Hart.

The Nassau County case represents the first attempt by a major police department to correct racial imbalances solely through a revised testing pro-

cedure.

Under its agreement with the Justice Department, the Nassau County department — the country's 10th largest — spent \$1 million recruiting minority and female applicants from nearby New York City. Some 28,000 candidates signed up to take the test, more than half of them women, blacks or Hispanics.

The new test was developed by the Educational Testing Service at a cost of \$167,000. Under the plan, applicants will be hired from one list according to their scores, assuming they pass physicals and other tests. No separate list for minorities will be used. About 200 officers will be hired from the list during the next year and — if the Justice Department's expectations come true — those new officers should increase the percentage of blacks and Hispanics on the force above the current level of 3 percent.



Detroit Mayor Coleman Young

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Steering IACP toward ca

An interview with IACP president Howard Runyon, police

Howard L. Runyon Sr. is chairman of the law enforcement direction committee of the Morris County Association of Chiefs of Police. He is president of the New Jersey Association of Chiefs of Police. And he is president of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

To some, that might seem like an unusually heavy involvement in professional organizations, but Runyon says, "That's been my whole career. It's not something that's brought in financial gains for me or my family — it's just something I enjoy doing."

The chief of the Passaic Township, N.J., Police Department, Runyon took over as head of the 14,000-member IACP in October. He issued a 12-point statement of goals and objectives, naming increased cooperation and communication in the organization as his top priorities.

Runyon thinks his involvement in all levels of the association will help him meet that objective and he stridently denies that the leadership of IACP has become isolated from the membership, as charged by two candidates for office at the 1983 convention.

He approaches that question, and all others facing IACP, with the confidence of someone used to getting things done. Perhaps that comes from his success in projects such as building a youth center for teenagers in Passaic — the \$250,000 center was built

in 1969 without a penny of public funds — and setting up a new police and fire training academy — which was built in 1975.

Runyon is proud of those accomplishments, and his involvement with other ventures such as National Law Enforcement Exploring Program and the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies.

A former sales executive, Runyon joined the Passaic Township department as a special officer in 1961, then became a patrol officer in 1963. He was named chief in 1966.

He holds an associate's degree in police science from the County College of Morris and graduated with honors from the F.B.I. Academy.

His involvement with IACP began when he served as a consultant in personnel testing and later became certified as an assessment center team member. In 1977, he announced his plans to run for the post of sixth vice president in 1979. His plans were accelerated at the IACP convention in 1978, when then-sixth vice president William Cauthen became ineligible when he lost his position as chief of Columbia, S.C. Runyon ran for the post of fifth vice president, along with Thomas Sordino of Syracuse, N.Y., who then ran for sixth vice president and is due to succeed Runyon as IACP president in 1984.

'Do you want that broad, regionalized representation? We say yes, we do, to be more representative of our membership. But if you have it, you have to pay for it.'

government rate, so that feeling of living lavish and high on the hog is not so. The executive committee members pay their own expenses for travel to the meetings and they pay their own room expenses. The only thing IACP would pay is their one meal on a Friday evening, and that's a banquet-type meal. These are key things that the membership needed to be made aware of, and we were attempting to do that.

Reach out and touch someone

LEN: The suggestion was made that maybe some of these meetings shouldn't be in person, that maybe some business should be conducted by conference calls. Do you think that's a good idea?

RUNYON: No. There's no way that you can run a hoard meeting over the telephone with 12 people on the line. We tried that. Invariably, someone gets cut off, you have to wait until they get back on, and they are expensive. You have to have that eye-to-eye contact to be able to discuss things. You can't run business by telephone calls. If we had one specific issue that we needed to make a decision on and we could not get together to do that, yes, a conference call would be a way to do it. But our agendas are very heavy. For example, we're meeting in December and I don't have any room right now to put anything on my agenda. It's packed. So it's a necessary thing.

A lot of our meetings are sponsored meetings, also, so our rooms maybe would be taken care of, our meals would be taken care of, and all it would cost us is transportation. We have a meeting in May in Nashville, and what we do is we run that in conjunction with the major city chiefs and the drug enforcement committee. A lot of our people are members of the drug enforcement committee and will attend the drug enforcement [meeting.] While we're there, we'll have our board meeting, to cut costs. The board of officers and staff are very cognizant of these cost factors and we take every step we can to keep the cost down.

LEN: Do you think the board was mistaken not to explain its expenses to the members sooner, before the issue came up?

RUNYON: No, here's what happened. We were made aware of the problem through a few disgruntled people where the rumors would start up. We addressed the SACOP [State Associations of Chiefs of Police] mid-year meeting and places like that, and the majority of people were satisfied with our explanation. But the small group was not satisfied with the explanation and carried on and carried on. In fact, if I showed you all the data that I just explained to you, I'm sure you would have a different feeling. If you read the IACP article where the issue was brought out about the \$105,000 expenses for the board, you would have felt that's what we spent. But if I showed you factual data that we only spent \$45,000, you'd have a better feeling. But there are people who still won't accept that. So they'll still be out there saying different things, and to me they're just totally fallacious. I can give you any kind of statement to make it misleading. The board of officers must meet to run the business of IACP. There's one key thing that they're leaving out. All of those board members that are going to those meetings are going for free. You're not paying any salaries to board people. They're all volunteers, they're all leaving their police departments,

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: There was a faction at the last IACP convention that raised several issues, and I would like to get your position on those issues. Perhaps the major point that this group made was that they felt that the leadership of IACP was insulated from the members, that they all come from the New England states and don't listen to the concerns of chiefs from the Midwest. Is that a legitimate charge?

RUNYON: No, no, no. Emphatically no. In fact, I did a couple of things. During my vice presidency, going through the chairs, we had a couple of complaints for some functions at our annual conferences. I did a study, sent out a survey to all the members, and received the information back myself, at no cost to the association. I had my people collate the data, get the report back, address those issues of complaints. Since the conferences where we had the problems, our conferences have improved each year. In fact, everyone commented that the conference in Detroit was one of the finest they've ever attended.

Number two, there were some rumblings out there in regards to different problems of the association. In 1982, after our conference in Atlanta, I developed another questionnaire that was mailed out to all 14,000 members. We received the responses back, collated all the data, and in that questionnaire we asked what their area of expertise was, and it was published in Police Chief magazine. It was pretty comprehensive. In that, we asked if they could offer the association anything on a voluntary basis, on an expense basis or on an honorarium basis, so that we could utilize some of our people right out there in the field to provide some of the services of IACP. Then we asked questions, for example, "Indicate any programs or projects you feel IACP should become more involved in or should initiate to aid and assist the police chiefs and executives of law enforcement." We asked them to "provide your feelings pertaining to the overall operations of IACP." Ninety-some percent of the membership feels that IACP is providing excellent service, doing an extremely good job. Very, very few had negative comments. That was the same situation that occurred on the questions that covered "What services have been the most helpful to you in IACP? What services do you feel have been the least benefit?" All of those questions have been positive. So the answer that we're not concerned about constituency needs is not true, because there was a written, open request of the membership. If they felt the board of officers were terrible, were not doing their job, we asked them to say it.

Here's the other point: A few of them said they are

responding to this, but they would probably think that like most things, where questionnaires go out, they'll never know the results. Well, I made sure it was printed in the Police Chief magazine, and I didn't care whether a statement was a good statement or a bad statement; whatever happened, happened, and it would be printed. It just turns out that the membership is very supportive.

LEN: What about the claims that the executive board spends too much on meetings?

RUNYON: I did a total breakdown of board expenses, going all the way back to 1979-80, which was President Dominelli's term, right on up to projecting my term. East Coast involvement versus West Coast involvement is a poor argument because when you lay it out on a map of the United States, and that's what I did for them. It shows clearly that we have broad representation throughout the country. Having the broad representation creates a problem, and that is expenses for the board to meet. It was projected that we have 12 meetings a year and that's a fallacious statement. The largest number of meetings we've ever had in a year is nine. We could use 10 or 11, but we had nine as the highest number. A few years we had eight. Most of those meetings, four or five, are in the Washington, D.C., area. To bring the people into Washington, D.C., for example, during President Dominelli's term, where there were six of us coming from the East Coast section, was \$890 to send us to a meeting. To bring in three from the West Coast was \$1,830. So there's your cost factor, in transportation. The problem is do you want that broad, regionalized representation? We say yes, we do, to be more representative of our membership. But if you have it, you have to pay for it.

Now one good thing that I feel came out of the questions, and they were coming out prior to the conference, is that we have not been applying the funds for the board of officers' meetings in the categories that they should have been applied to. For example, it was stated that the governing board's expenses were up to \$108,000 one year and \$105,000 another year. Those figures are very misleading, because in fact it's the board of officers' expenses, executive committee expenses, president's expenses, executive director and staff that's involved. When you break it down on those years, the actual expenses of the board of officers in a year would come to about \$45,000. That's a long way off from \$105,000. That's to meet, to resolve problems and make decisions on behalf of the association. All this is only travel and the expenses for them to stay. When a board goes to Washington, for example, our hotels are at

calmer waters

Police chief of Passaic Township, N.J.



they're all leaving their towns, they're taking their Saturdays, their Sundays, to attend those meetings. We are the governing body of that association, 14,000 members of top-level law enforcement officials. We are the people that run the business, and I don't know how anyone could ever conceive of the board of officers, which only now involved 11 people, how they could conceive of those 11 people accomplishing that objective without meeting. We should meet at least once a month. We don't — this year I think we'll meet about 10 times, and that includes the meeting next year in Salt Lake City, so we're down to nine. In that nine, three of those will be with the full executive committee, which is necessary to get votes to approve direction of the association.

Musical chairs

LEN: One of the issues that is going to be around at least until the next convention is whether six vice presidents are needed. You went through five yourself, but do you think the association needs six vice presidents — or that presidents need six years to prepare for the office?

RUNYON: This is my own feeling, I'm not speaking on behalf of the board, but my own personal feeling is yes, you need the six vice presidents. Coming from a small police agency, if you cut that down to, say, four or three, you're opening up the opportunity for the major cities to control IACP more than the smaller departments. Most major cities can't go through the chairs for that long a period of time. There are some — Joe Casey is one, he's a major city police chief and he's going through. But it gives more opportunity for those smaller police departments to serve through those chairs by having six vice presidents. Also, that's what amazed me about one of the candidates this year proposing a change to four vice presidents. He comes from a small police department. Now, he's closing out the opportunity for more smaller police departments to be the vice president and president of the association by doing that.

More importantly, I think you need those years to learn the mechanisms and have the contacts to be a very effective president of IACP. I went through five, and it wouldn't have hurt me to do a sixth year. I learned so much going through those chairs that I feel confident now to be the president. Further, you need that number to have that broad representation throughout the country, you need that number to conduct your meetings, because not all can be present at a meeting. To have that democratic representation, you need at least 11, 12 people at a board meeting to make the decisions on behalf of the association. So I think you'd be hurting an organiza-

tion by cutting back on the number of people. If the day came that you couldn't get any qualified candidates to run for office, maybe you should look at cutting it back. But as long as there are qualified people out there still interested in running for office, still wanting to commit six to seven years for the association, then I think we're staying in the right direction.

LEN: A larger question raised by the candidates at the convention is whether or not the executives represent the views of a substantial portion of the membership, whether there is a lot of dissatisfaction within the organization. Do you think they're an isolated voice, or is there some sign of a major faction growing there?

RUNYON: No. The issue of East Coast [domination] is it just happened that at a period of time, more people were elected from the East Coast. Now it's moving over. You have a chief from California right now, you have a chief from Seattle right now in the chairs. You have a chief from Montana. You have a newly elected officer from Illinois. You have a past president from Florida. It's balancing out. When you talk about East Coast, we supported Jack Norton from California, for crying out loud. We know there needs to be broad representation,

feel there is a problem out there, let's look at the entire constitution and bring it into the 1980's. Let's look at it. Maybe we wouldn't change anything, and yet maybe we will make some changes. My feeling was that we would look at the total picture. My committee that I've appointed is already working very diligently. We've invited every member to send in their feelings to the constitution, any changes they feel are necessary or would

'You need six vice presidents. If you cut that down to, say, four or three, you're opening up the opportunity for the major cities to control IACP.'

so anyone that feels that it's a solid block from the East Coast should take a look at my projected year as president and you can't get it more evenly balanced. I have three from the very far West Coast, I have three from central, I have one in West Virginia, and I have one in Florida, and I have three from the East Coast. You can't get anything nicer than that. With this representation in the East Coast, two people who go over issues with maybe opposite views — but we work them out — are Tom Sardino and myself. Now if it was an East Coast bloc, we would just totally agree with each other and be against anything in the other areas. The board of officers are individuals, they discuss issues as issues, and they come out with what they feel is to the best interest of the total membership.

LEN: You've called for the meeting in Salt Lake City to be a constitutional convention. Why?

RUNYON: My feeling there was instead of trying to nitpick, tear apart the present constitution, that if people

benefit the association, get them into the committee to be part of it. Once we do that, take that constitution, whatever it may be that we want to do with it, and present it to the full membership out in Salt Lake City, we're doing it in view of the total constitution, and not taking segments out and trying to patch it.

Under FBI scrutiny

LEN: What is the status of the FBI investigation into possible misuse of Federal funds by the association?

RUNYON: It's still the same as it was in Detroit. We have our attorney working through the process with the people of the grand jury. It's in their hands, they control the time frame. There's been nothing changed.

LEN: Do you have any knowledge of funds being misused?

RUNYON: Me? No, I do not.

LEN: Do you think that investigation and the publicity surrounding it has hurt IACP's reputation?

RUNYON: No. It's just when something like that occurs it draws attention of people and I think we just have to let justice take its course. Like any investigation that would occur here in my department, we can't comment, so we have to stand and just take whatever pressures there are right now until it goes through its legal process.

LEN: Has the stoppage of funds from NIJ because of the investigation hurt the organization any?

RUNYON: No, we're still progressing with the programs that we have. Certainly we're not pleased that the funds were halted, but we'll be okay. We just hope that it moves on in a more rapid fashion than it is. We hope to put it aside and get on with our business.

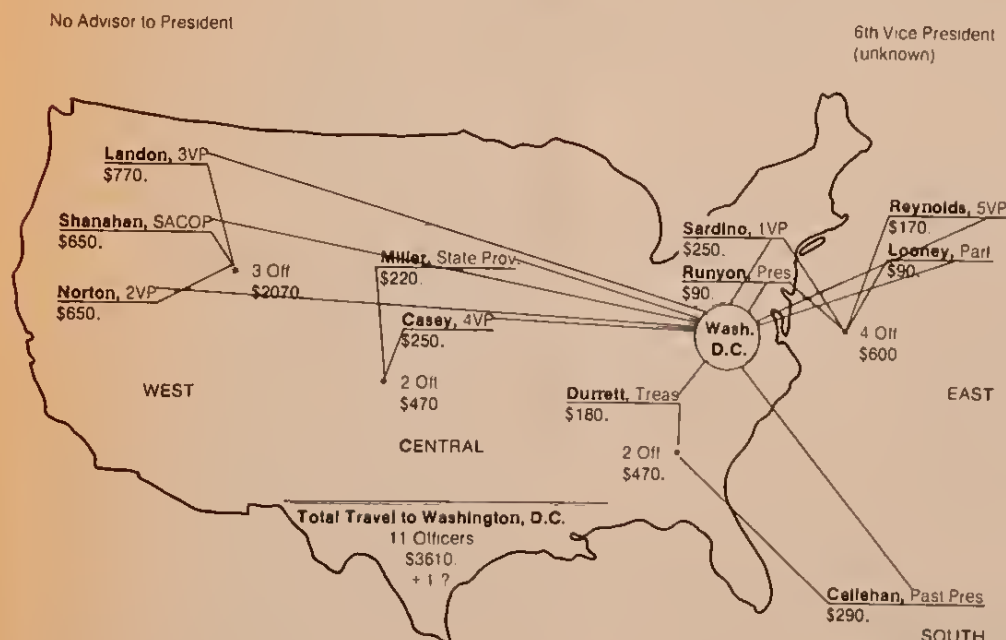
LEN: In the past 18 months or so, IACP has faced two fairly serious allegations that it is closed to differing viewpoints — first, back when Patrick Murphy was censured, and then secondly by this group at the Detroit convention. How would you respond to that criticism?

Is the IACP open to a wide spectrum of political beliefs? RUNYON: Sure. In fact, when you say open, you couldn't be more open than the questionnaire I sent out to the membership. If they said they board of officers was going off in the wrong direction, we'd take a look at ourselves and see what the problem was. But they didn't say that.

On the Murphy issue, for example, there were groups that felt one way and groups that felt the other way. Democratically, you have to support what the end vote comes in as. That's the democratic way. It might not be the way I liked it, but whatever the end result is, I have to support that. That's what an organization is supposed to do.

Continued on Page 10

1983 - 1984



The chart used by IACP president Runyon to explain expenditures of the organization's board of officers.

Interview: IACP president Howard Runyon

Continued from Page 9

posed to do. So I don't think the association is splintered or there's problems with that. I think maybe some of those people that made a decision one way or the other can learn from what took place. Maybe they'd want to do it differently, or maybe it turns out that they think that's the right way they should have done. I don't see any problem with that.

The plan of action

LEN: I want to pursue several of the points in the 12-point plan you outlined upon taking office. Let's begin with two that address dealings with the media — strengthening the executive director as the primary contact for the media and drawing up a national media chart to "improve awareness and the image of our law enforcement agencies." Do you feel the national media have not covered IACP well?

RUNYON: I don't think that the national media necessarily have treated us poorly. It's an effort on our

or some chiefs that really are not active and don't speak for the law enforcement community, people get the wrong view of certain things.

New tricks for new top dogs

LEN: You also said you want to set up a committee to develop regionalized training in managerial ability. What do you mean by that?

RUNYON: We feel strongly in the state of New Jersey, and feel it also applies to the national level, that in preparing an individual to be a top level administrator or executive that municipalities — and we're talking mainly about smaller agencies — shouldn't be bringing him in and then expect to train him to be the chief. You should prepare him to be that chief. And once he's there, there should be ongoing training in the concepts of management techniques to improve his performance. So we are establishing at the state level, and hope to carry it through at the national level, a good set of standards for the position of police chief. From those standards we're

with the private sector. People in law enforcement traditionally have shied away from too close ties with the private sector. Why do you think cooperation is important?

RUNYON: Times have changed. Cutting budgets, cutting back manpower — the law enforcement community is finding the need to cooperate more with the private sector. The private sector is out there spending money, for example, in alarms, putting security people in malls, etc. We need to coordinate those efforts a lot more. We have, within the mechanism of IACP, the private security committee. They're a very active committee, it's getting more active every year. It works with the group known as ASIS [American Society for Industrial Security], the private security organization that works in conjunction with IACP. They're developing a closer working relationship. In fact, in my January meeting in Washington with the board of officers and executive committee, I've set up a meeting with representatives of the Central Alarm Security Association to discuss the problem of false alarms. That's a new approach also. So there is a need for it, we should be working together and I think everything that we're doing is an attempt to get more out of what we have because of the limited resources that are available.

Fiscal fitness

LEN: Another of your concerns, and I think it's been a concern for several years, is improving the fiscal stability of the organization. How will the passage of the dues increase affect that?

RUNYON: It certainly helps us a lot. We've been looking for a dues increase for the last four or five years. Of course the dues increase we have now is not nearly enough to provide the services to a member for what they pay and what we give. The dues increase went from \$35 to \$50, but it costs us over \$90 to process a member each year. So we're still in arrears. That's why we need to develop programs and new methods to generate funds for the association. What we're doing is we look for things that we feel will generate revenue to the association, and secondly, provide a genuine quality service to either the membership or the citizens of the country.

Our Operation Identification program is one of those. It's providing an income for the association to help conduct our business and at the same time providing a valuable assistance to the citizenry by identifying their property on a national scope with what I feel is the best numbering system for identification in the country.

LEN: Do you have ideas for specific programs like that that you want to implement?

RUNYON: We're thinking of coming out with a program — we're testing it right now — of kiddie prints, where young people are fingerprinted for missing persons. We know right now, with all those law enforcement efforts out there doing this on a department basis, that we've only touched probably 15 percent of the youth throughout the country. So we're hoping to develop a quality program that can be made available throughout the country for parents to have their children fingerprinted and keep the prints themselves in a safe place. It would come from IACP and also would work in conjunction with local departments. There would be a cost factor to it, but we would also encourage people that if there's a local program available, take advantage of the free local program. Our Operation Identification works that way also. If my town has an Operation Identification program, my people can be entered into the national program at no cost. That's where you have a community, and the police say, "Hey, you people are out there selling a product and I'm offering it for free. That's working counter to my membership in IACP." Well, that's not so, because that town can be entered into the system for free, so we're not competing against a town that wants to offer the citizen that program for free. The same thing applies on this fingerprinting program. For example, if in my community we've fingerprinted all our youth, this would not be in competition with that program. What we're saying is let's make this available to all the citizens of the United States, if they haven't had the opportunity to get into the program.

We have some other programs — vehicle markings for police vehicles. All of my vehicles this year were marked with the IACP vehicle-marking packages, reflectorized tape at a very, very reasonable cost that can be removed

'We can't sit back and think that just because we're the IACP that the media are going to know every one of us and will look to us for what's happening in law enforcement.'

part to reach out and communicate. We can't sit back and think that just because we're the International Association of Chiefs of Police that the media are going to know every one of us and be looking to us for what's happening in law enforcement. It's a necessary effort on our part to let you know the good things that are happening or explain the bad things and how we hope to improve them. We need the media to know our executive director as the contact point because he's there year after year after year. I would want you to think of Norm Darwick as being synonymous with IACP. Any time you would think of anything you needed to find out on a national or international level, or perhaps to have it represent law enforcement at the state or local level, you would think of right away Norm Darwick. Norm Darwick, once you contact him, could then open the doors for each president that comes in and serves for only one year. We can't expect all of the media throughout the country to know that Howard Runyon is the president of IACP. But if they did know that Norman Darwick is the executive director and you were to call him today, he would refer you, probably, in most instances, to me as the president. The key there is — and this is my philosophy and my position — that any time the media calls me, they're going to be completely assured that I'm going to call them back. It's not going to be one of those things where you call, you never get a return call, you can't get hold of me. Even if it's a difficult issue that I have to address, I think it's very important that I call you back, build up that confidence with the media to say, "Hey, at least they're interested."

LEN: Are there certain aspects of IACP that you think deserve media attention and haven't gotten it?

RUNYON: I think the main problem is that they look at the organization just as the organization and not the fact that it can speak on behalf of the law enforcement community. I'll give you some examples. Say an issue came up on use of force. This is where the media chart comes in. We're developing it right now. This will be distributed throughout all the states. Say you call me today, as just chief of police of Passaic Township, on an issue of use of force. Something happened in my town on a robbery or something, with a weapon, and you wanted to know my policy about what you should do in that situation. I would give you my local perspective of what my policy is, what happened, what I feel. Then I would say to you that you might want to call President Walker of the New Jersey Police Chiefs Association, here is his phone number. This chart would have all of this on here for each chief. Now you have a phone number you don't have to look for, you don't have to worry about finding out who is the president of the state chiefs. Give him a call, get a state-level perspective. And then I say, "Also, if you'd like to find out what all the chiefs throughout this country feel about this issue, here's Norman Darwick's number, the executive director of IACP. Here's President Sardino's number. They can give you the feeling of all the chiefs throughout the country." I think that's going to help the media give a total picture of what's going on. When the media talk to a small group

going to develop managerial training programs, educational programs, prior to becoming the police chief, and also programs thereafter to keep them abreast of things happening throughout the country.

LEN: Do you think the training that is necessary for someone to become a police administrator is different from that necessary to become a police officer?

RUNYON: Basically, management is management, no matter what you're in. I could be an excellent doctor, but if I were asked to manage the hospital operations overall, I might not be a good manager. The same thing goes for a police chief. I might be a good police officer. I might be a good detective. I might be a good detective-leutenant coordinating investigations. But I might not be a good overall manager to coordinate all the efforts of the police. What we feel is that there might be some individuals like that, who if they had the proper exposure to managerial skills and training could be developed into good managers. Management is a different area of supervision and administration from what most people think. It's really motivating people, looking at the total picture. It takes a sharp individual to do it.

LEN: How do you envision this training — seminars in various states?

RUNYON: We already have some good programs and there are other groups that offer seminars and workshops and training in managerial skills. But I think we are at a point of training individuals actually in how to look at the total operation of a police agency, look at how you can utilize the new technological part of law enforcement — computers, crime-analysis units, things of that nature — to blend it all together. Give a total perspective instead of just first- and second-level management. You really have to look at top-level management.

The view from the lobby

LEN: I was also interested in the point you made about developing "a comprehensive mechanism for input to Congress on legislation impacting law enforcement." What sort of a mechanism?

RUNYON: We need to develop a communications mechanism whereby police chiefs become more active in contacting their assemblymen and senators on key issues affecting law enforcement. First, the state level and international have to identify key legislative bills that impact on law enforcement and determine whether they would be positive or negative to the law enforcement community and citizens throughout the country. Whatever we identify those as, we then have to do the same thing there that I was telling you about on the media chart. We have to get back to these police chiefs and provide a mechanism where they will either send letters or communicate directly with their senators and assembly people and provide them with material to substantiate our position pro or con. We want to do this not so much to just sway them to our way, but more so to give them the true factual side of the advantages and disadvantages of particular legislation.

LEN: Another goal you set is improving cooperation

Continued on Page 14

CRIMINAL JUSTICE LIBRARY

We read and review:

High-level communications

Leadership Communication. By Ernest L. Stoch. Chicago, Ill.: Nelson-Hall Publishers, 1983. \$20.95. 203 pp., indexed.

I must admit to beginning this book with a negative perception. "Here's yet another book on communication in which the author will fail to communicate with the reader." I admit that I was pleasantly surprised.

The author, a professor of communication arts and sciences at Western Michigan University, has managed to take a very complex subject and, for the

most part, deal with it in understandable terms. He notes that the book is "intended mainly for those persons who are responsible for training potential leaders or people who already hold positions of leadership." More than that, though, it is worthwhile reading for any one who wishes to communicate more effectively.

Although this book is not directed at criminal justice specifically, its content addresses many of the problems in the field. The author takes his readers through a range of theories and research which, while not exhaustive, does pro-

vide a base for comparing the work of various experts in this area.

The most important aspect of the book is its emphasis on practicality. There are a great many things in the book with which one can disagree, but this only serves to make it more valuable as a teaching tool, in that it enables the reader to lay out the arguments against an array of theories. A little thought will convince most readers that the author knows his stuff.

There are a number of occasions when the author does get caught up in his own rhetoric, but they are few in comparison with other works of this kind and, as noted earlier, it is a book that is easily read.

As the author notes, leadership is a practical matter, and among other things he suggests strategies for dealing with people as well as the reasons why these strategies affect on human beings. Most works in the area of human communication fail to recognize the importance of the individual. There is a belief that a broad generalized approach can solve the vast majority of problems. Stoch recognizes that communication is a two-way street, and requires listening as much as telling, if not more so. As he notes, attitudes, values and styles are relatively fixed in many people, and per-

sonalities are hard to modify. He notes that leaders can change, and they can modify their own behavior to meet a specific situation.

Much of what Professor Stoch stresses will be viewed as common sense at first, but after careful thought it becomes apparent that it is not so obvious. Even where an individual cannot be changed in any significant way there are still actions that can be taken to optimize a particular situation. This concept of situational leadership is particularly important in police work, where a supervisor may be working with different individuals at different times and in different situations.

Police work requires a unique ability to adapt to different situations. For the supervisor or manager this is compounded by the need to work with a variety of individuals in different settings. In fact, the police world is constantly changing. The ability to work with individuals is dependent on communication. It is a subject that receives too little attention in most training programs. For those who want a refresher course or just wish to brush up on their skills, "Leadership Communication" is worth reading.

— RICHARD H. WARD
Vice Chancellor for Administration
University of Illinois at Chicago

Security book is no half-baked effort

Design For Security. 2d edition. By Richard J. Healy. New York, N.Y.: John Wiley & Sons, 1983. 280 pp.

Reading books on physical security is like examining loaves of white bread — beneath the packaging, they're all basically the same. Usually there is five or ten percent of any one book that is different from the others, which is not enough to make us run out and buy it.

In this second edition of "Design for Security," Richard Healy steps ahead of other books on security by emphasizing the expanding role of corporate security in management planning. It is a role that must begin, according to the author, during the initial stages of architecture.

The book begins with a history of security and how it was used in the early days of civilization. It continues through the use of computer and data-processing technology in the security field.

Healy covers the usual aspects of security that one might expect to find in any book on the subject: types of locks, alarms, lighting, physical layout, and the location of utilities and trash disposal receptacles.

The book is written in clear, concise language that will be easily understood by the layman and student alike. One possibly serious flaw can be found in the style of footnote indicators used in the text. A series of asterisks, crosses, and double crosses repeating on each page is confusing, and does not lend itself to us-

ing this book as a ready reference source.

There are several excellent chapters in this book that make it a cut above the usual security text. There is an interesting chapter on the integration of electronic alarm companies, and how the installation of a good alarm system should be approached as an engineering task. The chapter on locks and their history was also fascinating.

The book makes good use of clear illustrations to explain some of the technical data. However, some of the photographs that obviously date back to the 1950's seem to be in contrast to the current technological theme that runs throughout the book. College students, in particular, are not enthused by a textbook that uses outdated photos, regardless of how informative and well-written the book may be.

The book is informative in many ways and may be of assistance to security administrators, architects and plant and construction engineers, but it is doubtful that it would make a worthwhile college text.

And, just how big is the security business? Healy tells us that the non-residential market for security and fire alarms is estimated to be \$12.5 billion by 1984. Apparently, crime does pay for some people.

— KENNETH BOVASSO
Omaha Police Division
Omaha, Nebraska

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Organized crime panel strains to get its act together

Continued from Page 1

Harmon Jr., a Federal prosecutor, as the commission's executive director and general counsel. An assistant to Kaufman said Harmon would be responsible for "day-to-day decisions concerning the nature and direction of the investigation."

Duffy, who is also president of the Police Executive Research Forum, resigned from the commission on November 28, saying that allegations that he has ties to organized crime had "created unwarranted and unproductive media attention" despite what he called the "lack of substance" to the charges.

The allegations go back to 1970, when Duffy received campaign contributions from a San Diego County resort reputedly run by organized crime figures.

The Justice Department issued a statement saying that it had investigated the charges and found "no credible evidence" linking Duffy to organized crime, or impairing his ability to serve the commission with "distinction and integrity."

Those setbacks, combined with the decision to hold the commission's opening session at the State Department rather than the Justice Department, may have thrown the commission's first weeks into question, but the commission quickly moved to put those questions behind it.

The Reagan Administration has indicated its continuing support of the commission by asking Congress to give it the power to issue subpoenas and to grant immunity from prosecution in ex-

change for testimony.

Justice Department spokesman Art Brill said the subpoena powers sought for the commission are the "broadest allowed by law." If Congress approves the request, the commission could ask Federal courts to hold in contempt anyone who refused to comply with a subpoena and, with the approval of the attorney general, grant immunity from prosecution to witnesses who testified before it.

The commission's first public hearing into the problem of organized crime brought testimony from Attorney General William French Smith, FBI Director William Webster and Drug Enforcement Administration administrator Francis M. Mullen Jr., among others.

Smith told the group that "a new phase

in the history of organized crime" is developing, fed by profits from drug trafficking.

"Even as Federal law enforcement agencies have worked hard to catch up to the traditional crime families found in our major cities, new forms of organized crime have emerged throughout the nation," he said.

Smith recommended that the focus on organized crime be expanded from national to international, adding that "we must stay in front of the emerging cartels so that we are not in the position, as happened with respect to traditional organized crime, of having to play catch-up."

Webster, in turn, urged the commission to pay special attention to the ties of organized crime to labor unions.

"There are substantial indications that several union locals are under some degree of mob control," Webster said. "Union treasuries and pension funds have been looted. Corrupt union officials have entered into sweetheart contracts with management, effectively depriving union members of fair representation and giving some companies an advantage."

He also warned the commission about the growth of new forms of organized crime, including motorcycle and prison gangs. He estimated that about 800 such gangs now exist.

Mullen supported Smith and Webster in their contention that drug trafficking is providing large amounts of money to organized crime, saying that recent DEA investigations had uncovered "drug money laundering operations which processed approximately \$1 million a day."

The commission, which is supposed to outline the current structure of organized crime, disclose the sources and amounts of organized crime's income and recommend any needed changes in law or administrative procedures, is due to give the President its report on March 1, 1986.

The CJ Monitor: The rights of drug addicts

Continued from Page 6

methadone regulations, Congressional hearings, legislation and new programs.

Another group is concerned with the rights of addicts from a legal point of view. This group, the Committee of Concerned Methadone Patients and Friends Inc., was established in New York in 1974 and is geared toward establishing a political base that would allow it to support candidates sympathetic to the needs of methadone patients and to lobby on issues of importance to the methadone patients.

The addicts' rights groups also help in an indirect way. As they become more active in the community, the members can serve as excellent examples of capable individuals. Thus, they accomplish two things. First, they provide other addicts with a role model and in a sense some sign of hope. They also help to dispel the myths and stigma that plague former drug abusers.

No matter how many laws exist to prohibit discrimination and establish rights, former drug abusers will continue to be denied access to community services and benefits essential to their long-term rehabilitation unless coordinated efforts to protect and promote their rights are developed at the local and national levels. In some areas the tools are already in place, and simply need to be applied more aggressively on behalf of drug abusers.

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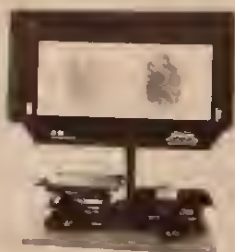
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Runyon: Building a voice that will be listened to:

Continued from Page 10

from the vehicle when it's being traded in, cutting down on the cost factor of removing paint.

LEN: There have been some bad feelings over Operation Identification, particularly over the way it was introduced. Some IACP members felt they should have been notified. Do you think you'll be able to avoid that kind of problem with these new programs?

RUNYON: Yes, I think that's where we get back to my original, number one priority, and that is communication with the membership. We didn't communicate to our membership the Operation Identification program, but we found that, like in anything else, when you receive literature in the mail and it's kind of this same type of literature, it has a way of finding itself into the basket. We're finding out that we have to use different techniques and ways of announcing a new program, where you get to key people in the state and say, "Hey, let your membership know that this is coming out. Take a good look at it. Evaluate it. Get the feedback back to us so that they're aware of it, they know they're part of it." We have, besides the private security committee, a crime prevention committee. In the Operation Identification issue and now this kiddie print, I'm asking for input from that committee. We didn't do that before, but we will do it now, and ask them what's their feeling about it. That's all they ask for. If you ask the membership what they're feelings are, maybe you don't necessarily follow each and every suggestion, but at least they feel they had a part in the program.

Wearing two hats

LEN: Do you think serving as president at both the state and national levels at the same time will prove difficult?

RUNYON: I think [it will be] advantageous to the fact that it gives me the opportunity to meet my first goal — to promote unity and cohesiveness within the organization to allow for a unified voice of the 14,000 members of IACP. Within IACP, we have a group that's

known as SACOP, State Associations of Chiefs of Police. That's made up of, basically, the presidents of all the state associations in the 50 states, under a chairman and two co-chairmen. It's a coordinating effort into the board of officers of the IACP to improve communications and try to streamline exchange back and forth to get things out to the membership. By being president of the state, I know the frustrations and problems that we have of getting back up to our mother organization. Then, being at the top there, I know the problems there. So it's allowing me a good exchange. I feel very good this year as president, having as chairman of SACOP Chief Mike Shanahan from Seattle, Wash. He's the chief of the university [police] there, a very articulate man, very interested in the association, and I think that between the two of us there will be great improvement in communications.

My philosophy is this: I come from a small police department, which I believe in. I think the best law enforcement service is that closest to the lowest geopolitical base. You've got more control, you can personalize your police service to the community. I think that personalized service and patrol — the end result is you get more for less money. There's a problem here. In New Jersey, instead of one unit or 21 county units, you have 500-some units. Getting their voice heard is difficult. My voice in my town in very strong, the people look to me for public safety, they listen to what I have to say. When I take that voice to the county level, it dissipates somewhat; it's not as strong. When I go to the state level, it's lesser yet. When I get to the national or international level, it's almost not heard at all. But if I take all of them put together and make them one voice, it becomes very strong and people will listen. It makes no difference that I come from a small agency. I am the president of IACP and if I put all of these departments together, if I can say to the President of the United States that I speak for 85 percent of the law enforcement community of the world, then they'll listen to me. That's the way we want to build that.



BURDEN'S BEAT

By ORDWAY P. BURDEN

Taking a clear-eyed view of crime: more than just another social science book

Crime, criminals and the criminal justice system are probably the subjects of more learned studies and popular books than any other aspect of the American social fabric. Just to keep up with the constant output would require the best efforts of a cum laude graduate of Evelyn Wood's speed-reading course. The mind tends to reel and the eyes glaze over at the sheer volume of research data on crime.

Consequently it's a welcome relief when a book comes along that takes a clear-eyed, wide-ranging view of crime and our system of dealing with it. Such a book is "Crime and Public Policy," edited by James Q. Wilson (ICS Press, \$22.95). The book is a collection of 15 essays by scholars, most of whom are not professional criminologists.

Wilson himself is a Harvard political scientist, a frequent writer on crime, and vice chairman of the Police Foundation.

By now you may be saying, "Great day! Another book by social scientists!" Wilson recognizes the skepticism of working policemen toward scholarly studies of crime. As he notes in the introduction, "When police officers or prosecutors refer to you as a 'sociologist,' they are not so much describing your profession as repudiating your views. Many scholars have returned the favor by investing the word 'cop' with roughly the same connotations as 'storm trooper.'" Happily, though, Wilson notes that such antipathy has lessened in recent years.

In any event, a police administrator who dips into "Crime and Public Policy" will not be turned off immediately. He will find some hard-headed thinking about crime that puts the lion's share of the blame on the criminal, not on unemployment, the schools and other institutions, or the deficiencies of the criminal justice system, such as was the fashion a few years ago. Not that there are no problems with society and its institutions; some of the essays deal with the fami-

Peter Vandemark
James Q. Wilson

ly, the schools, problems of high unemployment and other societal ills. But the thrust of the book leads toward a hard-line approach to criminals.

Two of the 15 essays will be of special interest to police. One, "Patrol Strategies for Police," is by Lawrence E. Sherman, director of research for the Police Foundation. He notes that the first policemen in the 15th century were basically watchmen in English villages, and the idea of police as primarily watchers continued well into the 19th century. It is only rather recently that the task of the policeman has been seen more as responding to crime than acting as watchers. In his view, the old way was probably more effective.

"In general," Sherman writes, "as the level of crime prevention watching has declined, the level of crime has risen, and so has public dissatisfaction with the public police. Rather than approving more funds for police, the voters have turned to volunteer and paid private watchers, while at least three cities have explicitly rejected a special tax designed solely to pay for more public police."

Sherman cites the well-known Police Foundation study in Kansas City that found that increasing police car patrol had little effect on the crime rate. The finding, he suggests, does not tell us that increasing the police presence does not deter crime; rather, it may show that patrol car officers do little real watching. Sherman leans toward the idea of foot patrol as a better deterrent to crime than the patrol car. He writes, "Police should spend more time on foot talking to citizens, and do more to stimulate and guide volunteer watching efforts. They should focus special attention on repeat offenders and illegal gun-carrying. They should gain the time to do this by refusing to handle certain kinds of requests, despite the political storm it may provoke."

The other essay of particular interest is Steven R. Schlesinger's "Criminal Procedure in the Courtroom." Schlesinger, director of the U.S. Bureau of Justice Statistics, calls for reform of the bail system, the exclusionary rule, and abuses of the right of habeas corpus. Of most interest to police is his discussion of the exclusionary rule, which makes illegally obtained evidence inadmissible in court. (The rule is now under study by the U.S. Supreme Court.)

Schlesinger has a number of objections to the rule, including the fact that police who illegally seize evidence aren't the real losers. The rule, he says, "does not discipline the errant officer; the brunt of the exclusionary rule is actually borne by the prosecution, which generally has little or no power to punish police misconduct." In addition, he points out, officers whose illegal actions result in loss of convictions may receive approval from their superiors; policemen are not judged by convictions, but by the number of arrests. He says that judges rarely explain to officers why evidence was excluded, so the officers have no way of knowing the effect of their wrongdoing. And, Schlesinger adds, "There are strong indications that the rule even encourages certain forms of police misconduct such as perjury or illegal searches and seizures. Such searches and seizures are conducted for public relations reasons — the police know that their fruits are inadmissible in court."

Whether one agrees or not, that's a thought-provoking view of police and the exclusionary rule. "Crime and Public Policy" is full of such stimulating thought. Police administrators who are looking for fresh thinking about crime, law enforcement, the courts and corrections should read it.

(Ordway P. Burden welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Westwood P.O., Washington Twp., NJ 07675.)



Nuclear defense

An unidentified courier for the U.S. Department of Energy fires at a cardboard attacker during training at an Albuquerque firing range. The couriers, who are responsible for moving nuclear weapons around the country, undergo rigorous training to defend against hijack attempts.

Wide World Photos

JOBS

Public Information Specialist. The Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies (CALEA) seeks a professional to direct its public information and communications activities.

Candidates should have demonstrated experience in (1) the writing, editing and production of newsletters, monographs, speeches and news releases; and (2) planning and executing a wide-ranging public affairs program, including responses to inquiries, relations with law enforcement agencies and the press, as well as marketing and outreach. Experience with law enforcement and/or criminal justice is important. Salary is in the high 30's/low 40's.

Submit resume and/or send for a position description (listing duties and responsibilities along with educational and experience requirements) and application form to: CALEA Inc., 4242B Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, VA 22030. No telephone calls please. An equal opportunity employer.

Chief of Police. The city of Ypsilanti, Mich., population 24,000, is seeking an experienced professional with proven command experience at the executive level. The new chief must possess demonstrated experience as a change agent for the rehabilitation, professional development and management of a full-service department. The department currently has 41 full-time and 7 civilian personnel and operates with an annual budget of \$2.39 million.

Applicants must have a minimum of a related four-year college degree and/or the equivalent in training, education and experience, including police service of 10 years with at least 5 years at the command/executive level. Must have proven leadership, staff and program development experience, as well as department managerial experience. Salary is \$30,498-\$37,091, plus

excellent fringe benefits.

Send resume to Douglas J. Fouty, Personnel Director, City of Ypsilanti, Office of Personnel and Labor Relations, 1 South Huron Street, Ypsilanti, MI 48197. Closing date is January 31, 1984. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Program Coordinator, Criminal Justice Training Center. The training center located at Monroe Community College in Rochester, N.Y., is seeking a program coordinator to be responsible for the development, implementation, staffing and instruction of police training programs.

The candidate must be able to develop course objectives and conduct course evaluations. The position requires a bachelor's degree in criminal justice or a related field, with a master's degree preferred. A combination of experience in law enforcement and training in criminal justice is required. Salary is dependent upon qualifications and experience.

Deadline for applications is January 15, 1984. To apply, send resume and salary requirements to: Philip C. O'Sullivan, Director, Criminal Justice Training Center, 1000 E. Henrietta Road, Rochester, NY 14623. An equal opportunity employer.

Assistant/Associate Professor. The Criminal Justice Program at Stephen F. Austin State University is seeking qualified applicants for a tenure-track position.

Primary assignment will be to teach four courses per semester in the law enforcement and/or private security curriculums, and advise student. Additional duties will include university, school and departmental committee service and research and publication activity.

The position requires a Ph.D. or the equivalent (a research-oriented degree). Final-stage ARD will be con-

sidered but an earned doctorate is required at time of appointment. A commitment to higher education is required, as demonstrated by full-time college teaching experience, scholarly writings and research. Law enforcement agency experience or the equivalent is also a requirement.

Salary range is competitive, plus excellent benefits. To apply, send letter of application, updated vita, all official transcripts and three letters of recommendation to: Search Committee Chairman, Criminal Justice Program, Stephen F. Austin University, P.O. Box 6178 — SFA Station, Nacogdoches, TX 75962. Deadline for receipt of applications is January 27, 1984. Starting date for the successful applicant is September 1, 1984.

Faculty Position. The Department of Criminal Justice Sciences at Illinois State University has a tenure-track position available for the fall 1984 semester, for an individual to teach contemporary policing, police attitudes and behavior and related criminal justice courses.

Requirements for the position include a Ph.D. in criminal justice or a related, with substantial coursework in criminal justice, and a commitment to research and scholarship in criminal justice. Appointment will be at the rank of assistant or associate professor. Salary is negotiable.

To apply, or to obtain further information, contact: Dr. Steven G. Cox, Chairman, Criminal Justice Sciences Search Committee, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. Deadline for applications is February 1, 1984. An affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Chief of Police. An experienced police administrator is needed to head the six-member department in Monticello, Ill., population 4,800.

The position requires a B.S. degree with five years experience in command or chief position. Salary is negotiable. Benefits include medical, health, life and retirement plans.

Send resume to: Mayor P. B. Blankenburg, 211 N. Hamilton Street, Monticello, IL 61856.

Prosecutors. The New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice has openings for attorneys with prosecutorial experience in the areas of corruption, organized crime and antitrust. New Jersey residency is required within several months following appointment. Attorney candidates must be eligible for appointment as a New Jersey deputy attorney general.

Submit a detailed resume, including salary requirements and references, to: William E. Bennett, Personnel Officer, New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice, CN 085, Trenton, NJ 08625.

Assistant Professor. The Department of Political Science at the University of North Dakota has a vacancy for a tenure-track faculty position in police administration/criminal justice, beginning fall 1984.

Applicants should have an advanced degree in police administration or criminal justice with administrative experience in law enforcement. Ph.D.'s preferred. A secondary field in public administration is desired. Teaching responsibilities include courses in public administration program with emphasis on police administration and courses in criminal justice studies. Appointment will be at the rank of assistant professor and the salary range is \$18,000 to \$24,000.

To apply, send resume to: Ronald E. Pynn, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202. Deadline for applications is March 15, 1984. The university is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

Faculty Positions. The Administration of Justice Department at the University of Missouri-St. Louis is seeking applications for two tenure-track positions at the rank of assistant professor.

The Ph.D. degree is required for both positions. While areas of specialization are open, the department is particularly interested in individuals whose specific areas of interest are policing, corrections, juvenile justice, administration or research methods. Applicants must demonstrate a commitment to scholarly research. Responsibilities will include teaching, research and service. Salary is competitive. Positions are contingent upon funding.

Send resume and three letters of recommendation to: Dr. Scott H. Decker, Chairman, Administration of Justice Department, University of Missouri-St. Louis, 8001 Natural Bridge Road, St. Louis, MO 63121. Deadline for applications is March 1, 1984. The university is an equal employment institution.

Runaways and Non-Runaways In an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

by Albert R. Roberts, *Seton Hall University*
with an Introduction by Albert S. Allissi, *University of Connecticut*



Every year an estimated million people run away from home, and many of these people are adolescents who become victims of crime, drugs, sex, and murder. In approaching the problem of runaway youth, Professor Roberts studied and interviewed in depth thirty runaways and thirty other youths who had not left their homes.

"Dr. Roberts' study," states Dr. Allissi in the Introduction, "is not just another comparison control group study... (but) sheds light on concrete episodes, crucial situational and interactional variables. Parents and others so essential to the study process are brought into the study... as a significant component in the interactional drama that brings about runaway behavior... Dr. Roberts' study... forces us to recognize that the problem behavior of our youths... lacks meaning unless it is seen in the situational and interactional context in which it is fostered and subject to social and legal controls."

134 pages

paperback

\$3.00

Criminal Justice Center Monograph No. 13

Order prepaid from The John Jay Press, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019.

UPCOMING EVENTS

JANUARY 1984

- 16-17. **New Wireless Protection Technology: Surveillance-Investigative-VIP Protection Applications.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd., To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 16-17. **Crime Analysis.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the New Castle County Department of Public Safety. Fee: \$250.
- 16-17. **Industrial Espionage: Countermeasures and Intelligence Techniques.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$325.
- 16-17. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Phoenix, Ariz. Fee: \$65.
- 16-20. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Training Courses. Sponsored by the Nevada Division of Investigations. To be held in Las Vegas, Nev. Fee: \$395.
- 16-20. **DWI Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 16-20. **Executive Development.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.
- 16-20. **Auto-Pistol.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$375.
- 16-20. **Police Driving Maneuvers and Accident Avoidance.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$285.
- 17-20. **Forensic Science Techniques.** Presented by the Traffic Institute.
- 18-19. **Aircraft Security.** Presented by

Richard W. Kobetz & Assoc., Ltd. To be held in Orlando, Fla. Fee: \$350.

22-23. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Los Angeles, Calif. Fee: \$65.

23-25. **Police Interview and Interrogation.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Wilmington Police Department. Fee: \$275.

23-27. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Training Courses. Sponsored by the New Orleans Police Department. To be held in New Orleans, La. Fee: \$395.

23-27. **Breathalyzer Maintenance.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Tuition: \$425.

23-27. **Basic Criminal Investigation.** Presented by the Florida Institute. Fee: \$125.

23-27. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$450.

23-27. **DWI Enforcement/Instructor Training.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

23-February 3. **Police Executive Development.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute.

23-February 17. **Principles of Police Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$750.

23-February 19. **The Command Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.

25-26. **Dispatcher Stress and Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with Delaware State Police. Fee: \$210.

25-27. **Pressure Point Control.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$175.

30-31. **Training the Trainer.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

30-February 3. **Level I Revolver.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$375.

FEBRUARY

1-2. **Communication Center Budget Formulation and Implementation.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with Delaware State Police. Fee: \$210.

1-3. **Handgun Retention Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$225.

1-3. **Police Performance Evaluation and Appraisal Workshop.** Presented by the Traffic Institute.

4-5. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Houston, Tex. Fee: \$65.

6-7. **Investigating Organized Crime Homicide.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

6-7. **Retail Security and Shrinkage Control.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$325.

6-8. **Tire Forensics for the Traffic Accident Investigator.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

6-10. **Child Abuse.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Santa Barbara, Calif. Fee: \$147.

6-10. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Sponsored by Virginia State Police. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$395.

6-17. **Police Supervisory Principles.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with the Wilmington Department of Police. Fee: \$1200.

6-17. **First Line Police Supervision.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$150.

6-17. **Technical Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$500.

8-9. **Food Service Security.** Presented by the University of Delaware. Fee: \$325.

8-9. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in St. Louis, Mo. Fee: \$65.

8-10. **Flashlight Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Tuition: \$150.

13-15. **Enhancement of Police Managerial Skills.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with New Castle County Department of Public Safety. Fee: \$350.

13-16. **Improving Police Performance Appraisals.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$250.

13-17. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Fee: \$450.

13-24. **Criminal Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Sponsored by Metro-Dade Police Department. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$695.

13-17. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by Smith & Wesson. Tuition: \$450.

16-17. **Advanced Techniques for the Juvenile Officer.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

17-18. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in New Orleans, La. Fee: \$65.

22-24. **Officer Survival.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$350.

23-24. **Developing and Implementing of a Police Stress and Burnout Reduction Program.** Presented by the University of Delaware in cooperation with New Castle County Department of Public Safety. Fee: \$225.

23-25. **Eleventh Annual Conference - Western Society of Criminology.** To be held in San Diego, Calif.

27-28. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Eugene, Ore. Fee: \$65.

27-March 2. **Management Training Program.** Presented by the New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management.

27-March 2. **Field Training.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125.

29-March 2. **Firearms Update.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$100.

MARCH

1-2. **Methods of Interview & Interrogation.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

2-3. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Pocatello, Idaho. Fee: \$65.

5-8. **Chemical Agents: Administration and Tactical Orientation.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Tuition: \$350.

5-9. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Sponsored by the Jefferson County Police Department. Fee: \$395.

5-16. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$425.

6-8. **Special Education Workshop.** Presented by the Federal Bureau of Prisons in conjunction with Eastern Kentucky University.

12-13. **Effective Handling of Spouse Abuse & Wife Beating.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

12-13. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Fort Dodge, Iowa. Fee: \$65.

12-14. **Jail and Prisoner Legal Issues.** Presented by the Americans for Effective Law Enforcement, Inc. To be held in San Francisco, Calif. Fee: \$325.

12-16. **Police Driving Maneuvers and Accident Avoidance.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$285.

12-16. **Instructor Techniques.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$125.

12-23. **Police Motorcycle Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$1,000.

13-16. **State Police Training Directors.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$150.

16-17. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in White Plains, N.Y. Fee: \$65.

18-23. **International Homicide Investigation.** Sponsored by Southeastern Ohio Regional Crime Lab, Hocking Technical College. Fee: \$385.

19-30. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$650.

21-23. **Managing Police Personnel During Unusual Occurrences.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Tuition: \$150.

21-23. **Cutback Management.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$330.

24-25. **Street Survival.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Dallas, Tex. Fee: \$65.

26-30. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: \$295.

26-30. **Child Abuse.** Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute. To be held in Los Angeles, Fe: \$147.

26-30. **Firearms Instructor.** Presented by the Smith & Wesson Academy.

26-30. **Level I Shotgun.** Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. Fee: \$450.

26-30. **VIP Protective Operations.** Presented by the Police International, Ltd. Fee: \$615.

26-30. **Rohbery and Burglary Control.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$385.

27-28. **Ident-Kit.** Presented by the Florida Institute for Law Enforcement. Fee: \$25.

29-30. **Implementing Affirmative Action.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center of John Jay College. Fee: \$150.

Directory of Training Sources and Conference Sites

Americans for Effective Law Enforcement Inc., 501 Grandview Dr. #209, So. San Francisco, CA 94080. Tel.: (415) 877-0731.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

C. W. Post Center, Hillwood Commons Cinema, Greenvale, NY 11548. Tel.: (516) 299-2886.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600.

Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins Building, Richmond, KY 40475. Tel.: (606) 622-1158.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tel.: (404) 656-6105.

Hocking Technical College, Route 1, Nelsonville, OH 45764. Tel.: (614) 753-3591.

Human Service Associates, 17 Westminster Drive, Montville, N.J. 07045. Telephone: (201) 334-7415.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

International Society of Crime Prevention Practitioners, Inc. 1300 Beaubien, Detroit, MI 48226.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box

342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703) 662-7288.

Lifestyle Management Associates, Inc. 5350 Poplar Ave., Suite 410, Memphis, TN 38119. Telephone: (901) 767-2768.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108.

McCabe Associates, 564 Broadway, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Telephone: (201) 437-0026.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 NW 62nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309.

National Judicial College, University of Nevada, Reno, NV 89557. Telephone: (702) 784-6747.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Police International Ltd., 7297-D Lee Highway, Falls Church, VA 22042. (703) 237-0135.

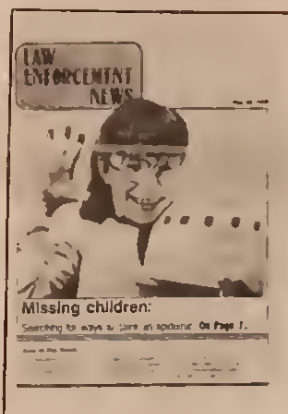
Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710.

Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, Mass. 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302) 738-8155.

Virginia Commonwealth University, 816 W. Franklin, Richmond, VA 23284. Tel.: (804) 257-1850.



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LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS

December 26, 1983

John Jay College of Criminal Justice/CUNY
Law Enforcement News
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**Dis-organized
crime commission:**
The Kaufman Commission
starts to get the lowdown
on the mob. On Page 1.

E pluribus unum:

IACP president Howard
Runyon tries to forge a single
voice for 15,000 police
executives. Interview, on 8.



Also in this issue:

Local police trainers
change their tune about
Federal initiatives at
Glynco

3

Emergency warning
strobes may do more
harm than good for
some people

5

If drug addiction is
not a crime, what
rights do addicts have
as patients?

6

A quota-ble mayor:

Detroit's Coleman Young takes
on the Reagan Administration
in a battle over affirmative
action. Page 1.

